The OMEGAN

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Dr. Homer Price Rainey
President of Bucknell University

The OMEGAN

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BUCKNELL REVISES PROGRAM

Broader Training Aim of New Plan

DR. Homer Price Rainey President Bucknell University

Bucknell University has made a fundamental reorganization of its educational program. In order to appreciate fully the significance of the changes that have been made it is necessary to understand certain facts concerning its past program and some of the current trends in higher education.

The most serious deficiency of college programs in recent years has been an utter confusion of objectives. Colleges of liberal arts have lost their sense of direction. They have tried to become "all things to all people," and thus, have lost their distinctiveness.

Their programs are designed not to meet a purpose, but to serve as many functions as possible. Bucknell, which is typical of many others, is, at present, serving at least four distinct functions: It is trying to complete the work of secondary education which is so inadequately done in the secondary schools; it is trying to provide a liberal or general education for a considerable portion of its student body; it is providing pre-professional curricula for all the major intellectual professions such as medicine, law, theology, etc., and finally it is actually offering professional training in several fields, such as engineering, business administration and the training of teachers.

Effect on Liberal Arts College

This multiplicity of functions has reduced the College of Liberal Arts to a servile institution, and has all but paralyzed it for the accomplishment of its major purpose—that of providing an intellectually trained leadership.

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Bucknell's new program, therefore, is designed first of all to correct this difficulty in so far as possible. There are at present two distinct major trends with respect to the relations of general and professional training in American higher education. In the first place, an effort is being made in practically all of the major professions to place as much as possible of their professional training on a graduate basis, and in the second place to free the undergraduate years, in so far as possible, of professional and preprofessional requirements so that these years may be devoted to a genuine liberal culture. The profession of medicine is leading the way in these matters. Two summary paragraphs from the "Final Report of the Commission of Medical Education," which has just come from the press, emphasize these trends:

"Pre-medical education should be general, not preprofessional education. A sound general training is of more value as a preparation for the study of medicine than a narrow, technical training

limited largely to the pre-medical sciences.

Broad Training Urged

"If the pre-medical period is intended for the purposes of general education, it should be permitted to serve these purposes. The tendency of medical schools and regulatory bodies to define in detail the amount and character of pre-medical education is contrary to the spirit of real education, the unit of which is the student, not the courses, or the curriculum—the medical schools should co-operate to avoid prescribing that training in such a way as to prevent the development of intellectual self-reliance and broad cultural interests in the students, a lack of which is so

conspicuous in medical students at present."

The first principle, therefore, in Bucknell's new program is the recognition of the upper and lower division, in which the effort is made to allocate all professional and pre-professional training to the upper division, and thus free the first two years for the completion of secondary and general education. The program for the first two years is largely prescribed for all students and emphasizes the principle of breadth. The last two years is left free of requirements in order that the student may concentrate his efforts upon the mastery of an intellectual field of his interests. The purpose of the first two years is an orientation of students in the major fields of knowledge, such as the social sciences, the natural sciences, philosophy, literature, religion and the arts. The objective of the upper division is a reasonable mastery of a single field of knowledge, rather than superficial contacts with many fields.

The object of the lower division is to be accomplished by a

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series of orientation, or survey courses, in the fields of knowledge. This is no new method. It has been tried for a number of years in the more progressive colleges of America and has demonstrated its value as a method of teaching. The requirements for the freshman and sophomore years include: a full year's course in the history of western man—this is to be a study of man's evolving culture from primitive times to the present; a full year's course in the best literature of the world; a full year's course in a survey of the natural sciences, with emphasis upon the part they have played in man's evolving culture, and their relationships to contemporary life; a semester's course in each of the following: the evolution of modern social institutions, the principles of economics, philosophy, religion, music and art. Physical education and personal hygiene will be required of all students for two years.

In addition to these general requirements in the first two years, time is left for students to begin their mastery of tool subjects, such as foreign languages, mathematics and laboratory sciences. Each student will be required to possess a reading knowledge of a foreign language before he will be given a degree. Also, each student will be required to pass comprehensive examinations at the end of his first two years on the work covered in those years. These examinations will determine a student's fitness to continue his work in

the upper division.

Provision for Music and Art

Music and art are to receive an important place in this program. Their neglect in the curricula of arts colleges has been conspicuous. Their emphasis in the future is certain. We have been busily engaged in the past in mastering and developing a frontier. That frontier is gone, but a new one looms up to take its place. We have been engaged in mastering our natural resources. This has been accomplished to an amazing degree. In the future the center of gravity of human interests must increasingly be put upon the development of our spiritual resources—upon those values that will enrich our lives. It is here that philosophy, religion, music, art and physical well-being will come into their natural estate in our education program. An appreciation of these values will be an absolute necessity for the liberally educated man of the future.

A School of Music at Bucknell has been abolished as an educational unit and has been incorporated as a department of the college in which students may major for a Bachelor of Arts degree as they do in English, history or any other department. In other words, music is recognized as a field of intellectual study worthy of a place in a college curriculum. Furthermore, practical music, or the expression side of the art, is given full recognition with the

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theoretical. One-half of a student's major for a degree in music may be in practical music. Two fine laboratory organizations in music are provided in which students may participate and acquire valuable experience in musical expression. These are a symphony orchestra of approximately sixty members and a mixed chorus in which standard choral music is produced. These two organizations recently combined their efforts and gave "The Christmas Oratorio," by Johann Sebastian Bach, and a week later they gave Handel's "Messiah."

Five Groups Organized

Another serious fault of colleges in recent years has been over-departmentalization of their curricula. Departments have multiplied and curricula have been expanded to such a degree that virtually all unity and continuity of educational programs have been sacrificed. One writer has succinctly characterized the problem in these words: "In a log jam where everything is at cross-purposes, there is somewhere a key log causing the trouble. The key log in the educational jam is the department." Bucknell has abolished the departmental organization and has substituted a group organization. The curricula are now organized into five groups with a chairman for each group. The groups are social sciences, natural sciences, language and literature, philosophy, religion and the arts and engineering.

Another feature of the new program is an effort to place less emphasis upon teaching and more emphasis upon learning. This means the transferring of the responsibility of one's education from the teacher, where it seems to rest at present, to the student, where it properly belongs. One step in this direction is the abolition of all rules concerning class attendance. Students are now held responsible for the mastery of their courses, and the matter of their attendance upon classes is their own responsibility. This system has now been in operation for two semesters and it has already achieved marked results in improving the attitude of

students toward their education.

Entrance Requirements Changed

One other significant change has been made in Bucknell's program. Beginning with the class entering in September, 1933, a new set of entrance requirements will be put into effect. The formal entrance requirements of the last two decades have become unsatisfactory. It has been demonstrated by numerous studies that they are not valid indexes of ability to do college work.

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POP WARNER NEW TEMPLE COACH

J. KENNETH SATCHELL, E A '34

"We have dedicated no new buildings, but we have been busy effecting internal improvements and alterations, especially in an academic sense, that really mark educational progress more than outstanding physical developments.

"The year has been a difficult one for all educational institutions, but burdensome times have real value in that they put us on our mettle. Out of such periods of adversity have come improve-

ments that mark permanent advances."

That was how Dr. Charles E. Beury, president of Temple University summarized the forward strides made during the past year. President Beury commented on the services derived from Mitten Hall, student social center, and the School of Medicine and praised the more rigid entrance policy of the University. Thus was the year 1932 summarized in the president's annual report which was published in bulletin form and in the *Temple University News* on November 21.

To all outward appearances the year was now resting easily in preparation for a quiet and natural death. As far as the student body was concerned, 1932 had been a quiet and moderately progressive year. The football season had closed and the Owls' five victories, two ties, and one defeat were resting in the *News*

morgue.

Then on Tuesday, December 6—came the great surprise and the big story of the year. Football left the morgue and did some handsprings on the front page of the *News* which incidentally was dated Wednesday, December 7. A banner headline announced, "Glenn Warner, One of Country's Greatest Mentors, Accepts Five-Year Contract to Coach at Temple." Sports editors throughout the country had the story in their papers a few hours before the *News* appeared on the campus. Rumors concerning Pop Warner and Temple had been published a few days earlier—but now they had become facts.

Undergraduates at Temple were surprised, and undergraduates

at the University of Pennsylvania were more surprised.

"The Old Fox," a maker of All-Americans according to football records, succeeds Henry J. (Heinie) Miller, former All-American at Pennsylvania, who has coached Owl elevens since Temple began its football campaigns in 1925.

Although no contracts had been signed at that time, it was definitely announced last month that J. Charles Winterburn, Fred Swan and Heinie Miller would assist Glenn Scobey Warner in

coaching the 1933 eleven.

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Although rumors of Warner's coming had been persistent for some time, no official confirmation had come to Temple until a telegram came on December 5. The wire read: "Am mailing signed contract and announcing my resignation here tomorrow." (Signed) G. S. Warner.

West Coast papers had carried several stories concerning alleged "dissatisfaction" at Stanford, after his team suffered some set-backs late in the season.

Stanford defeated the Olympic Club, San Francisco, Oregon State, Santa Clara and the West Coast Army in succession, but the Trojans of Southern California stopped Warner's winning streak. From then on, Stanford encountered trouble. The Pitt Panthers defeated Stanford and California held their bitter rivals to a scoreless tie. (What happened to the famous Stanford Axe?) U. C. L. A. and the University of Washington also defeated Stanford?

Temple had trouble with its opponents too—the Owls defeated Thiel, West Virginia, Bucknell and Denver in succession, but were tied by Carnegie Tech and the Haskell Indians. The season wound up with a victory over Penn State and a defeat from Villanova.

This fall the football world will watch with interest the progress of Temple's Warner-coached eleven. His thirty-seven years of coaching have made him the greatest coach of the game. His percentage of victories have been high over a period of many years. Jim Thorpe, probably the greatest of all athletes—an All-American halfback, was the greatest of Warner's football greats. Ernie Nevers of Stanford was another grid great who was developed under Warner. Temple's football future rests with "Pop" Warner who has already made records for Cornell, Georgia, Iowa, Carlisle Indians, Pittsburgh and Stanford.

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CONCERNING TRANSFERS OF MEMBERSHIP

A Message by the Arch Master

In these days when there is so much talk about mergers and absorptions in the fraternity world, every well-informed fraternity man should know precisely what restrictions or regulations, if any, there are governing such matters. The necessity for precise information in that regard is emphasized by the fact that the regulations promulgated by the National Interfraternity Conference are more stringent than those in force in other spheres.

For instance, if one desires to change his ecclesiastical affiliation from one denomination to another, the procedure is simply to present a certificate of dismissal from the congregation of original membership. This method, even, is purely one of convenience as any church has an undoubted right to grant membership therein without notice to or permission from the former denomina-

tion of the applicant.

An even greater latitude exists in realms political than canonical for, under the Acts of Congress, the District Courts of the United States, from time to time, grant the franchise of citizenship to large numbers of immigrants simply upon their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and renouncing their allegiance to the country of their former citizenship, provided the applicants have lived for a prescribed period in this country and have passed a rudimentary examination on the English language and the form of our Government. No permission is secured from the former sovereignty nor is it informed either before or after the decree of the United States Court.

One of the most distinctive and worthwhile characteristics of national fraternity life, however, is the fair-minded and even generous attitude of the fraternities toward each other, out of which

grows what we call "fraternity comity."

This comity among the fraternities has its most significant expression in the National Interfraternity Conference, a voluntary association of approximately seventy of the leading social fraternities of the country. The Constitution of this organization expressly states "that the function of such Conference shall be purely advisory" but the fealty of its members is so unqualified and their desire for harmonious cooperation is so strong that the recommendations of the Conference are accorded the same respect and obedience as would be due to the positive mandates of an absolute sovereign having jurisdiction in the premises.

It is this sense of loyalty of every fraternity man, whatever egis he may bear, to every other fraternity man, whether or not

the latter's society be a member of the Conference, which gives its greatest value and power to the Conference and accounts for the markedly advanced attitude of the Conference in reference to the affiliating of men who were formerly members of any other social fraternity.

The position taken by the Conference, as set forth in the action of its Executive Committee, under date of June 8, 1932, is of such importance and is so clearly and succinctly stated in the resolution adopted that, in order that we may with absolute fidelity comply with its terms, it is imperative that the full text of the resolution be incorporated herein, viz.:

"The National Interfraternity Conference believes that the integrity of the fraternity system demands strict adherence to sound principles of Interfraternity comity, especially at this time when consolidations may be contemplated in the interest of economy and survival. Among these principles are the following:

- (a) The prohibition of dual membership.
- (b) The right of each national fraternity, whether a member of the National Interfraternity Conference or not, to be the sole arbiter of its own membership.
- (c) The obligation of any fraternity contemplating the initiation of any individual or individuals who have previously been members of another national fraternity to establish the eligibility of such candidates in conformance with the foregoing paragraphs (a) and (b), by applying to the national officers of the fraternity of original membership for a determination of the membership status of such candidate or candidates.
- (d) If the fraternity of original membership is unwilling to release from membership any individual or individuals desiring to affiliate with a member of the National Interfraternity Conference, such individuals are not to be considered eligible candidates even though they refuse to recognize the authority of the fraternity withholding such release.
- (e) A national fraternity is defined, for the purpose of judging of dual membership, as any fraternal organization with two or more chapters established in different institutions of collegiate rank, which chapters have a common ritual and mutual obligation toward one another and toward their common fraternity government or organization, whether or not the latter is a member of the National Interfraternity Conference.

FORTY-ONE WEEKS

CHARLES H. HERROLD, JR., E A '31

Brothers of T. U. O., I was a country newspaper editor and publisher in Central Pennsylvania for forty-one weeks, during which time I received a couple of requests from Editor Jansson of The Omegan for a special feature article on my work. Just as I completed that article one evening in late December, a decision was effected that punctured my bubble, and made the article impracticable for publication at this time.

Anyway, The Omegan gets a feature article. Here is the farewell in my final edition of *The Millersburg Times* on January 4, 1933:

IN THE LIFE OF AN EDITOR

This is the last edition of The Millersburg Times.

The force that created now destroys. Let no tears be shed, let there be no eulogies; it is too late for regrets.

Your editor had expected to complete, at least, one year but events of the past few days have made the task no longer worthwhile. The dream that brightened just a year ago next Friday has vanished.

Newspapers lead a human life because they are the creatures of human beings. There is joy and pride in their conception, and about their existence flourishes sincerity, happiness, sorrow, disappointment, surprise, selfishness, generosity, honesty, straightforwardness.

A newspaper, the older it grows, assumes definite characteristics that attract or repel people. Its looks, its dress and the stuff it's made of give it a personality. It acquires manners.

So has The Millersburg Times become distinguished from its neighbors. In the period of pregnancy its form was determined, a name was decided upon, plans and preparations for its early care and growth were made. At birth, January 6, 1932, it was widely acclaimed.

When regular Wednesday publication was begun on March 16, 1932, the little fellow began to do things that made it appreciated and enjoyed among many people, and things on which other people looked with disgust and contempt, with dissatisfaction. At least, it tried with all its might and main to be good, cheerful, broadminded, fair, progressive, independent, uncomplaining, friendly, sympathetic and understanding.

The grandmother of Edward Bok, famed editor of The Ladies' Home Journal and Americanized Dutch boy, admonished him to

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leave the world a little better than he found it. Surveying the newspaper world it leaves today, The Times has made it a little better than when it came into that world.

The established weeklies continue, but with their horizons broadened and some changes effected, most of them too obvious to be mentioned. The Millersburg Times set out to compete not only in Millersburg but in all neighboring communities, and its subscription list includes people in the country from Dauphin to Herndon, and from Millersburg to Tower City. A broad foundation exists. The goal towards which The Times strove is attainable, but it remains for some other to achieve.

There are still too many weekly newspapers in this section. It was all right in horse and buggy days for each little hamlet to have a newspaper, but now, with good roads and speedy motor cars, the lives of the residents of one community are familiar to the residents of most of the others in this given area of territory, and one newspaper ought to be created to serve them all.

One front page would cover this section more satisfactorily than eight or nine; a page for each community's local news would be sufficient space; there ought to be a courageous page of editorials on local subjects, and also a live, complete sports news page. In addition, with one-column half-tone illustrations available for as low as 55 cents each plus postage, a page of local pictures could be economically included every other week. The resultant increase in circulation would also give the advertisers greater value.

Publication of this newspaper not only stimulated the competition editorially but aroused it to action in the circulation and advertising departments, with results showing in increasing subscription lists and more volume of local advertising from more sources.

So far only the surface details of the story behind the story of The Times have been told. Those other incidents of how the publishers of the established weeklies were personally angered simply because they had competition, how some of them combined in a circulation campaign against their common opponent, how they bitterly denounced friends and business associates for buying something they thought to be better, how most of them ignored the newcomer in a weekly exchange of papers until they were reminded of their manners, and how they exerted various pressures to control or strangle business, all these incidents are a source of pride to your editor because, as the maxim goes, the worth of any movement is measured by the amount of opposition it incurs.

Now that the stimilus for all these things is removed, I hope the spirit and activity it produced will not die and lag, languishing Vol. X, No. 1 THE OMEGAN

until the old state of affairs once more exists among the weekly newspapers of this section, where, it will be possible for another newcomer to pick up hundreds of subscriptions out of protest alone against existing conditions.

There will be a satisfactory financial settlement with all subscribers. Those who have not paid their subscription will do so at the rate of three cents per copy. For example, if the subscription began with the first regular edition on March 16, the cost will be three cents each for forty-one issues, or \$1.23. To those subscribers who have paid the \$1.50 subscription, also dating from March 16, there will be a rebate of 27 cents representing the nine issues, at three cents each, that they will not receive. Other rebates will be made accordingly.

This liquidation will be completed by February 1, it is expected, when the present office, 251 Market street, will be removed.

It will be more difficult to make settlements other than financial to a large body of the subscribers who have more at stake in this newspaper than the amount of money represented in the subscription rate—they who have hopes, and faith, loyalty, admiration, respect and love for the efforts and ideals which this newspaper embodies. Will it be enough to repeat to those friends the immemorial words of the Cross: "It is finished"?

Personally, I am no little chagrined, because my one ambition from high school days has been this which I have realized for forty-one weeks—editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper in Millersburg. I like this town, I'd rather work and live here than any other place I know of now. It is my birthplace, and where I experienced those impressionable high school days—golden days.

These months have been pleasant in the meeting of many people, in making new acquaintances and friends, and enemies as well for that is inevitable. As I have assumed a place in the community life, after the four years absence at college, there came deeper understanding of my purposes, and progress was more rapid. Now, I fear, these ties will have to be severed in the plans for the future.

All of this involves a lot of people, which is my greatest concern. Yet it could not be otherwise, for any newspaperman's decision affects hundreds of readers. Which is the chief argument why those who become newspapermen should be well trained and pointed towards that perfection that safeguards the social and civil welfare of those who will be affected by their decisions.

To me, this is a muffed chance. I've missed them at third base on the baseball team, and the error cost my team some runs, some victories. But it never deprived me of another trial. So this is a

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life chance muffed; I don't know how much it's going to cost, but I hope it won't deprive me of another trial if the opportunity occurs.

As in love, so in this, it is better to have had the experience and lost than never to have had it. My plans for the future are indefinite.

I wish to thank everyone who helped me by his patronage—subscription, advertising, job printing. I am grateful for the many kind words said of this newspaper and of me. I thrived on the criticism. I wish to everyone a happy and healthy, a more prosperous 1933.

With malice for none, with charity towards all, I have failed, and failing I quit quit to fight for something more valuable than anything that this newspaper

represents, for something more dear.

Sorry hate to go like this But— Economic laws respect no man.

Charles H. Herrold, Jr.

BUCKNELL REVISES PROGRAM

(Continued from page 6)

It has been demonstrated, for example, that no single combination of high school courses is a better criterion of college success than any other. Much progress has been made in recent years in measuring the capacity of students to do college work by the use of various types of tests, such as intelligence tests, aptitude tests, etc. In view of these facts it is now possible to consider each applicant on the basis of his individual qualifications to do successful college work.

This is what Bucknell proposes to do. Each applicant must be a high school graduate, and beyond that other significant factors will be considered. Such other factors will include high school marks, rank in graduating class, intelligence as measured by a good intelligence test, character, maturity and other pertinent data. A personal interview will be used in all doubtful cases, and in all other cases wherever possible.

(Reprinted by courtesy of the New York Herald Tribune)

PIPE-O-MANIA AT TEMPLE

J. Kenneth Satchell, e a '34

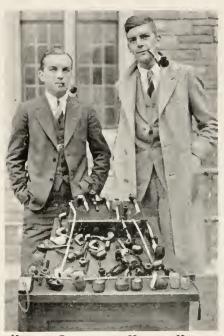
Epsilon Alpha's members have long retained their individual eccentricities, virtues and few vices, but the rare phenomenon known as pipo-mania is something unusual for conservative T. U. O.'s.

Quoting the words of the Temple University News, "We are introducing pipo-mania—the latest fad at Temple!"

Yes, it is sad but true-T. U. O. houses a maniac if we are to accept the words of the

News literally.

Ken Kramer, EA '35, "who owns over thirty shapely briars, meershaums, and corncobs," has been branded as an incurable victim of this strange malady. Robert Teel, Jr., EA '32, former editor of the News, Marion W. Milliron, E A '32, last year's Herald, and Joseph H. Shinn, EA '34, managing editor of the News, will uphold the opinion of the press. If the News says he has a form of mania, it is true, and we must make the best of it.



KENNETH SATCHELL AND KENNETH KRAMER

A strong and decided minority in the house, regard this plague harmless as well as delightful. Pipo-mania is dangerously contagious, and we are infected already.

Ken is buying his pipes so fast that the count must be taken at least once a day. During the course of a few conscious hours, he sets his teeth on a dozen pipes which vary in size from a two-ounce

thimble-bowl affair to a one-pound overslung teacup.

All of the clothes moths in Ken's room were befuddled long ago by his potent smoke screens. When one enters the room on the second floor front, he inhales the sweet aroma of prunes, old Jamaica rum, lotus blossoms, or rubber-it all depends on the blend of tobacco which is on the day's menu.

Ken's most prized display is his "pipe league of nations" which includes a German pipe carved in the shape of a hand, an Italian

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EDUCATION PAYS THE INDIVIDUAL

F. K. Fleagle, Chairman, Committee on Scholarship

"What is the value of a college education unless I expect to enter a profession for which it is a necessary preparation?" This is a question that is frequently heard today. Not so long ago a college student was heard to remark, "when you see college graduates running filling-stations, it makes you wonder whether it is worth while to continue your college work."

The young man who takes this view of things, does a very natural thing, but he overlooks several important values of a college education, values entirely unrelated to the financial side of the matter, and perhaps that is the reason that they are so frequently unnoticed. Yet these are values well worth consideration.

In the first place, a man owes it to himself, as a matter of honest dealing with himself, to cultivate and train his abilities to the greatest extent possible. If an athletic team could win a game, but fails to do so because it doesn't try, it ranks low in the estimation of its supporters. Not because the game was lost, but because the team didn't do its best. If a dash man could run the hundred in ten seconds, but never tries to make better than ten and a half, he never knows the satisfaction that comes with the realization that one has done his best. It is the old story of the talents. If a young man has the mental ability, the health and the means to complete a college course, but fails to make use of his opportunities, he is the one "to whom much has been given, and of whom much is required," and he has failed to measure up. And not only the amount of education, but the thoroughness of his work should be measured by this standard. An "A" grade student who only makes a "B," or a "B"-grade student who barely passes, has made poor use of his talents. Selfrespect, then, and honest dealing with oneself, should urge a man on to develop himself as fully and as thoroughly as possible, and the results will be as valuable, though possibly not as tangible, as any financial rewards could be.

The older a man becomes, the keener becomes competition in every phase of social and economic life. Younger men are constantly striving to make headway and gain the positions held by the older ones. The less developed abilities reach their maximum efficiency earliest. One thing for a young man to remember is that twenty or thirty years from now he will have to compete with younger men of just as much ability as he had to start with, and who have better and more modern training; and all his present study and training will stand him in good stead at that time. The

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present economic crisis has seen the untrained man at a disadvantage and anyone who fails to prepare himself as well as possible for the competition of the future is not acting wisely. Here also is a value that should not be overlooked.

In addition to these reasons for a college training, we are confronted by another situation that demands serious consideration. The tendency is more and more toward a larger amount of leisure time for the worker, and except for our educational system there is no agency to prepare us for the use of that leisure. When a man had to work twelve hours a day and six days a week, there was little need to worry about his use of his leisure time. But with a six-or eight-hour day, and a five-day week, what can be done with the time saved unless there is developed some resource on which one can fall back, some knowledge of and liking for literature, music, art, manual work or sports, to mention only some of the interests that a college man can develop if he wishes?

College training and the various activities related to college life, should open up new paths for service and new opportunities for lifework. In these days of specilization many men determine their chosen field of work comparatively late in their college life, and their choice is frequently determined by tastes formed or developed while in college. New fields of work are constantly opening up, and the broader and more thorough the educational training, the more adaptable a man should be in fitting into new and attractive lines of work.

In addition to all this, a point which cannot be stressed too much is that one owes it to his country to prepare himself for effective citizenship by the highest degree of intellectual development possible. In our type of government, responsibility rests ultimately on the voter, and an ability to form correct political judgments is a prime necessity of good citizenship. Compare the civil and political life in the United States with that in any socalled democracy which has a high percentage of illiteracy, and you will note an absence of many unfortunate circumstances which hamper the safety and happiness of citizens of less literate countries. Dictatorships, political and civil revolutions, lack of civic and political rights, are usually found where the voting public acts as the tool of a small group. Education, free public discussion, and the ability to decide political questions on the basis of thought and judgment are the chief safeguards of a democratic form of government. An educated body of voters is necessary, and patriotism and good citizenship demand not only literacy, but as thorough mental training as may be possible for all citizens. One of the most valuable phases of this training for future citizenship is the varied experience of college life, the social contacts made there, as well as a knowledge of the ideals, history and problems of our country, as they are set forth in the courses the students attend.

These, then, are some of the values of a thorough brand of scholarship and a liberal education which have a purely personal application. In a following article we shall consider the financial returns to be expected from a college course.

(This is the second of a series of three articles by Professor

Fleagle).

DELTA BETA FIRST IN SCHOLARSHIP

News was received too late for publication in the December Omegan that Delta Beta chapter had the highest scholastic standing last year of any fraternity at Muhlenberg College. It received a cup awarded by the Pen-Hellenic Council on December 8. Delta Beta has won this cup four years out of six and upon winning it twice again, it will obtain permanent possession of the trophy.

As returns have finally come in from all campuses, we are able to announce that out of our sixteen chapters, three took first place and eleven, or 69 percent, qualified for the national scholarship plaque by averaging higher than the all-men's averages on their campuses.

PIPE-O-MANIA AT TEMPLE

(Continued from page 15)

clay that has a stem of bamboo two feet long, a Congo wood pipe from África, a Vienna meershaum, a Missouri corncob, and an Indian peace pipe from Minnesota.

The brothers have much admiration for his Jumbo pipe, a great gadget which may be used as a shaving mug as well as a smoke generator. Strong genuine teeth are needed to offset the weight of the bowl.

Epsilon Alpha recommends the following inscription for Ken's tobacco jar.

"Keep me at hand; and as my fumes arise You'll find a jar the gates of paradise."

-Cope's Tobacco Plant

IRON-BOUND RUSHING RULES AT WORCESTER

\$500 BOND GUARANTEES ENFORCEMENT

CHARLES R. FRARY, B A '34

Fraternities have become an important part of college life, and the past ten years have seen important developments in interfraternity relations at the various colleges, particularly as regards

rules regulating rushing.

Those colleges where freshmen are met at the train and immediately involved in a whirl of fraternity entertainments and rushing are becoming fewer and fewer in number, for, in fairness to students and fraternities alike, it is gradually becoming evident that better methods of conducting rushing and pledging are to be had.

It is doubtful whether any college, in the East, at least, has more exacting or more clearly defined rushing and pledging rules than Worcester Polytechnic Institute. These rules are the result of twenty years, experience regulating interfraternity relations and cover, as they do, all conditions arising that involve fraternity men and freshmen.

The construction, in 1927, of a freshman dormitory, Sanford Riley Hall, complicated matters somewhat for a time, but time has shown that the dormitory—the only one at the college—has furthered the interests of the fraternities, rather than hindered them. It has placed rushing on a fair and reasonable basis, for greater control has resulted where most of the freshmen are living in one dormitory and where the conduct and rushing activities of

each fraternity are so easily noticed and scrutinized.

The rules of the W. P. I. Interfraternity Council are enforced by a bond of \$500.00 deposited with the President of the Institute by each fraternity in the council. A maximum fine of \$300.00 may be imposed for each formally charged violation of the rules, a trial committee of three appointed by the President of the Institute, in the presence of the Council and witnesses, passing on the alleged violation. In the twenty years of the Council's existence, there has not been a single formal complaint against any of the members of the Council for infraction of the rushing rules.

To the end that the progress observed at Worcester Tech in improving interfraternity relations may perhaps aid similar progress among fraternities at other colleges, there follows a partial list of the rules drawn up by the Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Interfraternity Council.

The following have been taken from the rules of the W. P. I. Interfraternity Council:

R-1 The following rules, where referring to "Freshmen,"

shall apply to men entering the Institute for the first time.

R-2 Copies of these rules and of the Councils advice to Freshmen shall be placed in the hands of all Freshmen at the time of their registration.

R-3 No fraternity man shall attempt to influence any non-fraternity man's opinion of any fraternity other than his own.

R-4 No man shall be invited to join a fraternity before the

day of his first registration.

- R-5 (For the year 1932-1933) There shall be "hands-off" periods during which there shall be no rushing. The first hands-off period shall begin one week before the hour of the September registration, (Sept. 19, 1932), and shall end at 7:00 A. M. of the first Thursday after Thanksgiving (Dec. 1, 1932). There shall be a "rush week," following the first hands-off period, which shall end at 2:00 P. M. on the second Thursday after Thanksgiving (Dec. 8, 1932). There shall be a second hands-off period extending from 2:00 P. M. on the second Thursday after Thanksgiving to 7:00 A. M. on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday following the Christmas recess (Jan. 12, 1933). Rushing and bidding may be resumed at 7:00 A. M. on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday following the Christmas recess.
- R-6 During both hands-off periods there shall be no communication concerning fraternity matters between Freshmen and fraternity members or pledges, nor shall there be entertainment, in any form, of Freshmen by fraternities or members or pledges thereof. During the second hands-off period Freshmen pledged after the preceding period of rushing in accordance with rule R-15, may be permitted to visit non-fraternity men provided both are living in the Freshman dormitory, Sanford Riley Hall.

R-7 The phrase "fraternity matters" as used in rule R-6 is officially interpreted to mean anything which pertains to fraternities, whether to any fraternity at Tech or to fraternities in general.

- R-8 The word Entertainment as used in rule R-6 is officially defined as bringing Freshmen into fraternity houses, visiting of Freshmen by fraternity men or pledges except as specified in rule R-6, entertaining at meals of any sort, dances, theaters, movies, and athletic events.
- R-9 Fraternity men may enter the lounge and other general rooms in Sanford Riley Hall during hands-off periods without violation of the rushing rules, provided they conduct themselves there in the same manner as is expected in the gymnasium or in any other building of the Institute. Not more than two men from

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any one fraternity shall room, work or eat in the dormitory during the first hands-off period, after the Saturday preceeding the September registration day.

R-10 No fraternity man may make any engagements with a Freshman before 7:00 A. M. of the first day of rushing (Dec. 1, 1932). No fraternity man may telephone to a Freshman before 7:30 A. M. of the first day of rushing.

R-11 When the rushing seasons open at 7:00 A. M., as provided in rule R-5, and when more than one fraternity is seeking the same Freshman, at 6:45 A. M., there shall be a drawing of lots by name and number, on slips drawn by the fraternity men in succession. These slips are to contain the Freshman's name and to be numbered consecutively. There shall be but one draw to a fraternity and no one fraternity man shall participate in the drawing or invitation of more than two freshmen. The acceptance of invitation by a Freshman shall be by rotation in the order as determined by lot, unless the Freshman indicates a refusal of all invitations from a fraternity. Fraternity representatives arriving after 6:45 A. M. and before 7:00 A. M. must take order in which they arrive after the others. If one arrives after 7:00 A. M. he can give no invitation until all the others have given theirs. A rush-week dinner engagement includes the evening, and a lunch engagement includes the afternoon. No fraternity shall itself break a Freshman date with any other fraternity.

R-12 During rush-week no fraternity man shall be in Sanford Riley Hall between 7:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M. except in the lounge or commons, and except those fraternity men who may be regularly rooming in the building. All Freshmen shall be out of the fraternity houses by 10:30 P. M., except Saturday night, during rush-week.

R-13 Each fraternity shall submit to the Interfraternity Council before 10:00 P. M. on the last day of rush week (Dec. 8, 1932), an alphabetical list of the men to whom it wishes to offer bids. This list shall not contain more than twenty-five (25) names.

R-14 At a Freshman gathering as soon as possible after the close of rush week, uniform cards shall be distributed among the members of the Freshman class by the chairman of the Interfraternity Council, aided by such assistants as he may select. These cards shall contain spaces for the men to list their first, second, third and fourth choices of fraternity, any number of which may be filled in by the individual. These cards are to be returned in sealed envelopes before the men leave the room. During the entire procedure outlined above there shall be no communication among the members of the Freshman class.

R-15 The lists from the various fraternities as provided in rule R-13 and the cards from the Freshman class, as provided in

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rule R-14, shall be referred to the faculty members of the Interfraternity Council, who shall decide from this evidence to which fraternity the various men shall be pledged. It is to be understood that a man shall be pledged to the fraternity standing highest on his card that has offered him a bid. This work of assigning men shall be completed as soon as possible after the Freshman cards have been turned in. Each fraternity will be notified in writing of the results of the pledging and will then inform the men they are to pledge in writing by means of cards which the Chairman of the Council will sign.

R-16 Acceptance by a Freshman of any bid, formal, informal, or implied, made other than during the official bidding time shall

not be regarded as in any sense binding.

P-1 No student of the Institute shall be initiated into any fraternity until he has been credited with thirteen semester hours of work at the Institute.

P-2 As soon as a man is pledged, repledged, or initiated by any fraternity, the Chairman of the Council shall be notified in writing within twenty-four hours; the Chairman of the Council shall then notify all other fraternities as soon as possible.

P-3 If a pledge is given up or revoked, the fraternity with which the pledge was connected shall notify the Chairman of the Council in writing within three days; the Chairman shall then notify all other fraternities as soon as possible.

P-4 No pledge shall be effective beyond the end of a college

year.

P-5 The pledge of any student shall become void if he leaves

the Institute before being initiated.

P-6 If a pledge is given up or revoked, the man concerned shall not be pledged by any other fraternity for at least 90 days after notification to the fraternities of such broken pledge (as provided in rule P-3), and in no case before April 1 of the same college year.

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WHAT THE FRATERNITY IS DOING FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE

HAROLD E. LOBDELL, Phi Kappa Sigma Dean at Massachusetts Institute of Technology

(A paper presented to the National Interfraternity Conference, November, 1932)

On every American campus where the fraternity system has been established (with very vew exceptions which need not here concern us), the Greek letter organizations provide housing, messing and club facilities for undergraduates. In an elder day when the need and value of such adjuncts to student life were often overlooked by the college authorities, fraternities usually performed these services without serious competition. Much of the expansion of the fraternity system during the 1890's and the 1900's, therefore, may be attributed to the fact that the fraternities met a demand for facilities to promote group living.

During this period of growth of the fraternity system, the college authorities exhibited the conservatism for which by tradition they are alternately blamed and praised. For a long time, they seemed quite unaware that what appeared worthwhile to a fraction of the student body might well appeal to the rest. Of late years, and especially since the Great War, however, we have seen the rise of dormitories and pretentious student unions. These frequently include dining services designed vainly to strive to render Ritz services at terms commensurate with student pocket books.

On a few campuses, students are obliged by executive order to reside in college buildings. Otherwise, this "dormitory-union" trend seems to have strengthened the hold of fraternities on the undergraduate. He may very well realize that a dormitory or union usually provides more material comfort for his money. He can hardly escape the facts that such elementary housekeeping items as sweeping and dusting, per capita allowances of sanitary equipment, and observance of pure food laws receive more attention in college operated facilities than in most fraternity houses. He probably finds his dormitory room, class and lecture halls, running track or gym, and automobile parking space conveniently adjacent to one another. Yet he wants to live in a fraternity house.

To a college administrative officer, though the explanation of this attitude is complex, some of its elements are easily understood. In its process of evolving from an early secret society with grips and mummery predominant in its activities, the fraternity has recognized and benefited from several unchanging facts:

First, that fellows want to select their intimates;

Second, that under his skin the American youth is a sentimantalist (when he can gratify that urge privately), eager to be linked by oaths and secret signs, especially when the compact is founded upon an historical background;

Third, that 20 to 30 men form about as large a group as may

live together and yet know each other intimately;

Fourth, that in such a group, composed of men from different classes, there exist extraordinary opportunities to foster character building, campus spirit, improved scholarship, student activities and good fellowship.

Because the fraternity has met in some measure these fundamental cravings of the undergraduate, it has persisted on so many campuses during periods of considerable length, especially if we

measure those periods in terms of student generations.

Unfortunately, not every fraternity chapter on every campus has realized the implications expressed under the fourth heading: "extraordinary opportunities to foster character building, campus spirit, improved scholarship, student activities, and good fellowship." However, the more nearly a particular chapter has attained these ideals, the more promising the future of that chapter. Where a chapter is considered to be a place for idling, for the encouragement of a "holier than thou" attitude toward non-members, or when it functions as a group which does not strive to be well-represented in campus life, then indeed may it be said that danger signals are set for that house.

Suppose, instead, that a house does require as a test for membership something besides an amiability of demeanor during "rushing season." Suppose we also find that certain other things are true

about this fraternity chapter:

That its members are encouraged to believe that amounting

to something in student activities is worth while;

That living conditions in the house are such that a boy is proud

to introduce his parents there;

That the fraternity insists attention be paid such seemingly unrelated topics as regularity in money matters and decent table manners;

That the alumni of the chapter recall their active fraternity life as something they are proud to cherish, and the chapter house as an institution which they as alumni should visit, watch over and support financially and morally.

If these be some of the things a fraternity chapter is doing for its undergraduate membership, then one may confidently

predict a bright future for that particular chapter.

The continued success of a fraternity chapter over a period of years depends fundamentally upon the care with which it selects

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its members. Plainly, there are practical benefits which accrue from a policy of careful membership selection, in that "turnover" is reduced and the economic turmoil of running the house for portions of the year with less than a full quota is minimized. Many a fraternity chapter, with the best of intentions toward bettering its scholarship, its position with respect to campus life, etc., defeats that aim by recruiting on a helter-skelter basis. That there are equally important intangible benefits to be derived from a policy of careful selection of membership is self evident.

In the past, fraternities have been accused of being "snobbish" (or more correctly of being "high-hat," which appears to be Americanese for what "snobbish" implies to many of us). This charge may have been broadly justified twenty years ago, and even today it may be merited with reference to certain chapters. But the current criticism of administrative officers, as I have observed it, is more likely to be that fraternities err in not regarding fraternity membership as a privilege which should be open primarily to the better men in school.

At this point, the subject of "rushing" naturally intrudes—a delicate topic and one of endless contention. Years ago, a very well-known and experienced English justice remarked: "The trying of a case is as easy as shelling peas; the difficulty begins when the question of sentence arises." It almost seems as if he had foreseen this most vexatious problem of the American college fraternity system.

Nearly everyone will assent to a definition that "rushing" is a process the primary purpose of which is to cause non-fraternity men to take the initial step to become fraternity men. But opinions, especially those of administrative officers, as to how "rushing" should be conducted differ widely, and many advocate some form of "rushing rules."

For some college administrative officers whose views are quite the opposite of my own, I have the greatest respect, and I wish them well in operating the special brand of "rushing rules" which they fancy to be best suited to their immediate local conditions. Yet the first principle of a set of "rushing rules" always is that barriers should be erected to make it difficult for a freshman and a fraternity man to become acquainted. This, on the face of it, would hardly seem a stimulating factor in a process designed to cause non-fraternity men to become fraternity men.

It may be argued that joining a fraternity is a serious matter and one which should be pondered carefully. Granted, but freshmen cannot learn about fraternities unless they talk with fraternity members and see the insides of fraternity houses. Such meetings are bound to come about sooner or later, and postponing the time

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at which a senior and freshman may legally consider themselves properly introduced, seldom does more than to insure to all hands a hectic fortnight sometime during the academic year. This fortnight is aptly called "intensive rushing."

Admittedly, the "free-for-all" or "grab-bag system" is not ideal and I by no means condone the high-pressure salesmanship methods sometimes known as "hot boxing" or the "closet squad." But, in my opinion, it seems preferable for freshmen to be rushed openly during the week or two preceding the opening of the academic year and during the first days of school. Under this arrangement, the fraternity feels an obligation to try and fill its quota within a week after college opens. Upper-classmen and freshmen are thus permitted to settle down to studies, the house can be operated on a full instead of a light load, and, if one or two vacancies remain unfilled, that can be remedied in the ensuing weeks. Thus, rushing may be considered practically over before the academic year begins.

This, to me, seems to be so reasonable and so simple (and I know it to be workable) that I am surprised so many college administrative officers are promoted to take a leading part in establishing rushing rules—particularly rules designed to prevent

pledging of men below the sophomore class.

If there be justification for feeling that a fraternity on a particular campus is a bad influence for freshmen, it is that chapter which calls for prompt action by the college authorities, by its national government and ultimately, if necessary, by this Conference. The solution does not lie in a general prohibitory edict

against freshmen joining fraternities.

Surely, if the fraternity system deserves any place in our educational scheme of things, which I think it does, it merits consideration because of what it can do to help its members to meet the multitude of problems encountered at college. No one should need help more than an entering student, and consequently I maintain that it is the duty of the fraternity, as well as its privilege, to justify its presence on the campus by pledging fresh-

men, and pledging them early.

It is likely that apprehension about the freshmen joining fraternities is traceable partially to the old myths about boys who went to college and were led astray by bad companionships formed in fraternity houses. Deans are told there are hundreds of such cases, but, as a matter of fact, actual instances of boys who have been *led astray* by fellow students, are extremely rare. On the other hand, the files of any Dean's office could furnish examples aplenty of boys prevented by the influence of fraternity brothers from *leading themselves* astray.

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Initiation should be treated as something quite distinct from rushing. I would ease the pledging process but surround initiation with more restrictions than at present—not regulations imposed by the college authorities but policies adopted by the fraternities in their own interest. Consider the period between pledging and initiation as a truly probationary period, extend it over a term or more, and make the breaking of a pledge under certain circumstances something possible without loss of honor or prestige either by the man or the chapter. A procedure of this sort would emphasize "that joining a fraternity is a serious matter and one which should be pondered carefully." Moreover, it would provide for a betrothal period as well as a courtship. The "rushing rules" idea, which in theory postpones any social relationships and usually any mere speaking acquaintance between freshmen and upper classmen, except under restrictive and arbitrary rules, ordinarily culminates in brief 12 or 24-hour bidding period and an immediate decision. It can only be likened to a very limited courtship under stilted rules preceding a shot-gun wedding.



Alumni Notes

Beta Alpha

A. E., "Boozer" Lawrence, '28, after completing his work in West Virginia for the du Pont Company, recently paid a flying visit to the brothers, staying overnight at the house.

Carl E. Rylander, '32, was another recent visitor at the house. Carl is still busy looking for a job.

Alfred M. Whittemore, '19, is now at 40 Constance Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Frank H. Linsley, '25, is with the Connecticut Light and Power Company, Winsted, Connecticut. His home is at 128 Hinsdale Avenue.

Charles C. Smith, '25, has removed to 1526 Huntington Turnpike, Nichols, Connecticut.

Albert E. Englund, '25, is now located at 172 N. Whitney St., Hartford, Connecticut.

Carl L. Robinson, '29, is with the Attleboro, Seekonk, and Norton Power Co., Attleboro, Massachusetts as superintendent of distribution. He is living at 16 Mechanic St.

John B. Tuthill, '31, is living at 90 Royal Ave., Buffalo, New York.

Stuart A. Upson, '16, is salesman with the Fidelity Investment Association, Richmond, Virginia.

J. C., "Pop" Adams, '23, is engaged as insurance counsel, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, at Pittsburgh.

Russell J. Libbey, '31, is employed as technical apprentice, American Steel and Wire Co., South Works, Worcester.

Oliver B. Merrill, '31, is machinist with the Baily Manufacturing Company, at Amesbury, Massachusetts.

Gamma Alpha

Jack Armstrong, '32 has returned to Stevens and is taking advanced courses in Economics and Industrial Chemistry.

Robert Medl, '29, is now taking some graduate courses at Columbia University.

Hans Nowa is spending the winter in Florida. He drove down with a friend, stopping for a while at Washington, D. C. They will stay as long as their money lasts, which they hope will be until the warm weather comes north again.

Delta Alpha

The Arch Editor is in receipt of the following letter from F. W. Copp, '24: Sierra Nevada Mining Corporation, La Porte, California.

January 21st, 1933

Dear Martin:

I have just received the December issue of the Omegan, I especially enjoyed it up here in the snow covered Sierras.

We have had 52 inches of snowfall so far this week and it is still coming down hard. Nearly eight feet on the level and lots of drifts 20 feet deep. The skiing is pretty grand. I've made the 28-mile round trip to La Porte several times on the nine-foot boards. On the way back we have to climb 1600 feet up to the ridge behind the camp and then drop down 800 feet which we make in two minutes with no spills.

Ran down to Beverly Hills for Christmas and brought back a St. Bernard pup. He only weighs 145 lb. He had to walk 28 miles through the snow to get here. I'm arranging for a keg with spirits to fit on his collar to save the snowbound.

On the way out, here I called Phil Evans and Don Sorensen in Chicago. They are both fine and their families are increasing.

What are you doing these days? We hear of no depression in the High Sierras.

Fult

Eta Alpha

C. B. McRae, '25, recently visited the chapter house and informs us that he is doing nicely in the practice of law out in Akron, Ohio.

Alan Dryer, '31, is continuing his work in anticipation of an A.M.

Harry Clayton, '32, is continuing his work for an A.B., having successfully completed his Ll.B. after having passed his bar examination.

William Henry Herzog, '30, continues his work as graduate manager of the University publications. His work has been increased somewhat by the inauguration of the George Washington Law Review.

Professor Hugh Miller, formerly of the George Washington University and faculty member of Eta Alpha chapter, has resigned his position as professor of civil engineering at Union College in Schenectady. He will continue to teach during the present academic year and will be granted a year's leave of absence beginning next June. Colonel Miller will make a study of engineering education in Europe under the auspices of the Institute of International Education during his leave of absence.

Kappa Alpha

James M. Appleby, '26, was a recent visitor to the campus. Brother Appleby has just returned from extensive travel and study in Scotland.

Gene Bolich, '32, is now teaching and coaching at Rock Springs High

School. Brother Bolich is a frequent visitor to the chapter.

Jack Mann, '32, is residing in Richmond, Virginia, where is is employed by a brokerage concern.

Hal Wilson, '32, is at present connected with the Augusta Cooperative Farm Bureau, Inc., in Weyers Cave, Virginia.

Tom Neal, '31, is now working with the May Hosiery Company in Burlington, North Carolina.

Andy MacLaughlin, '32, is at present residing in New Orleans. Before going there MacLaughlin, with Brother Edgerton, '32, was on the road for some time booking plays.

On Homecoming Day, November 12, 1932, after several months of work on the part of the chapter master, the Kappa Alpha Associate Chapter was formed. At a meeting of the active members and alumni the petition was submitted and the officers of the associate chapter were elected. are W. E. Milton, Master, and C. T. Parker, Scribe. The active brothers then withdrew and the associate chapter held its first meeting. That afternoon another meeting was held. All alumni of the Kappa Alpha chapter are urged to communicate with Brother Parker.

Gamma Beta

Don Dwyer, '32, is registered at Hastings Law School.

William Gill, '26, is teaching at San Mateo High School. Another T. U. O., Bert Griffin, '26, is head football coach at this school. Bert has put out some fine teams in the last few years.

J. E. Krueger, '16, is assistant manager of Hasken and Sells in the San Francisco office. Jud gave several lectures in an accounting course at the University last semester.

Loyde Metzner, '29, is working for the U. S. Geological Survey, in the vicinity of Zonia, California. De Wolf Miller, '31, is working for the Highway Department of the State of California.

George Miller, '29, is working for the Bell Telephone Company at San Raphael.

Charles Mulks, '31, is with the River Transport Company in Sacramento.

Floyd Moffit, '28, is working for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Yakima, Washington.

Al Noia is working in the personnel department of the Pacific Gas and Electric, in San Francisco.

Albert Olofson, '26, is working for a bank in Oakland.

Robert J. Quigley, '24, is manager of the Webb Motor Company in Berkeley.

Ray Robinson, '26, is a member of the State Assembly, and practices law at Merced when not busy at the capital.

Don Spagnoli, '25, is teaching at Glendale Junior College.

Otto Steigeler, '28, is with Steigeler Brothers, a tailoring concern in San Francisco and Oakland.

Bill Taylor, '29, is among the recently married T. U. O.'s. Bill is now in Salt Lake City, where he is in charge of a sales force covering the Utah region.

Rufus Johnson is teaching at Concord High School.

Ed Reinke, '17, is with the State Sanitation Department, stationed at the Life Science Building at the University.

Owen Gentry is a claims lawyer for an insurance company in San Francisco.

Reginald Jones, '25, is practicing law in Oakland; Cecil Lavers, '26, in Albany; H. A. MacDonald, '22, in the Bay District; and Sterrit Savage, '26, in Oakland.

Raymond Gilmore, '30, graduate student in zoology at the University,

has taken up rugby in his free time. Rugby is being reintroduced on the Pacific Coast this year. Ray is playing first string on the team that is to represent California.

A. L. Adkins, '25, recently took a position as account executive for the advertising firm of Botsford, Constantine and Gardner at their San Francisco office. He was formerly chief copywriter for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Arthur Himbert, '22, is professor of jurisprudence at Wyoming University at Laramie.

H. V., "Bee," Gilmore, '30, has secured a position with the El Dorado Oil Company, of California, a Company dealing in cocoanut oil. Bee is a chemist.

Frank, "Red," Gill, '28, has a position with the Shell Oil Company and is shortly to fly one of the Shell planes for that company. Gill, besides being an experienced pilot, was a football hero in his college days.

Delta Beta

Charles A. Fetter, '32, is now managing the Hotel Monticello at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Zeta Beta

Louis Givens, '30, is studying at the University of Chicago, in the School of Journalism.

Edwin Sloan, '32, Wayne Nickel, '32, James Thompson, '32, and Roy Plater, '32, visited the chapter during Homecoming. Ed and Wayne drove from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they are attending the Seminary.

Vaughn Walker, '31, returned to see the annual Thanksgiving Day game between Knox and Monmouth.

Eta Beta

Luke Smith, '28, is now teaching Vocational Agriculture in the High School at Notasulaga, Alabama.

(Continued on page 34)

Personal Mention

Beta Alpha

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Among the T. U. O. men in the W. P. I. Glee Club are Robert Bruce, Tom Frary, Richard Hudson, Kenwood Jones, Clinton Leech, Wesley Rouse, Harold Whitman, Roger Guild, and Raymond Schuh, all freshmen. For upper-classmen, Beta Alpha has Frank Dodge, Ernest Crowell, Clifford Martinka, and Charles Frary.

Among the members of the band we find Roger Guild, Richard Howes, Reginald Morrill, and John Howes, Asher Joslin, Carl Rydman, and Leonard Humphrey.

The freshman swimming team had the following T. U. O. men as members; Robert Bruce, Harry Gray, Roger Guild, Kenwood Jones, Clinton Leech. The varsity has Henry Franklin as star again this year, with Carl Bergstrom not far behind.

L. Dix Robbins, '36, is acting as advisor for the Tech Fencing Club.

Raymond W. Schuh was freshman class vice-president during the past college term.

Henry Franklin, '34, took three second places in N. E. A. A. U. meets recently in the 150-and 100-yd. backstroke and the 300-yd. medley events.

Gamma Alpha

Stevens Institute of Technology

The presentation of the annual Stevens Varsity Show is not far off. This means that many Gamma Alpha men have other things to think of than engineering. Richmond Cardinell, '33, president of the Dramatic Society, and Paul Kaestner, '35, will display

their talents as actors in the show. Thomas Carvill, '34, has charge of the lighting, and Daniel Hoth, '35, and pledges Dalton, '35, and Wandele, '36, are working backstage.

Baseball is now the popular sport of the T. U. O. men at Stevens. Edward Reichard, '33, is the manager of this year's varsity team, while Arthur Reichard, '35, Horace Oliver, '35, and Pledge Tarzy, '35, represent Gamma Alpha on the diamond.

Pledge Costanza, '34, was the highest scorer and the outstanding player on Steven's basketball team during the last season. Pledge Church, '34, also qualified for a varsity award in basketball, and Arthur Reichard and pledge Tarzy received junior varsity awards.

Temple University

The Temple Men's Glee Club under the leadership of James Yon. '34, president, is presenting a series of joint concerts with the orchestra this year. The initial joint concert held on January 19 was a huge success.

Curtis Bicker, '34, president of the Interfraternity Council, helped to put over the sixth annual fraternity ball, the outstanding event of the social season at Temple, in December. Curt is once again busy with the fraternity rushing season.

Henry Heilman, '34, was Epsilon Alpha's outstanding star in Temple University's third annual all-student production, "Keep the Change"—an "all-technocratic" musical comedy. "Keep the Change," which included in the cast and choral groups over one hundred students representing both sexes, was presented on four successive

evenings, January 11-14, before large audiences in Mitten Hall Auditorium. "Hen" played in one of the leading roles as Charlie Human, a sales manager, and received enthusiastic comment from the theatre critics in three Philadelphia papers.

Alfred Peterson, '34, and James Dodds, '33, participated in the men's ensemble of "Keep the Change." Curtis Bicker, '33, and Malcolm Farrow, '33, ushered at the show, and Lowell Broomall, '34, played in the orchestra.

Malcolm L. Webb, '35, was recently elected an assistant news editor on the *Temple University News*. He is the fourth T. U. O. doing active service on the *News*.

Eta Alpha

George Washington University

Gate and Key, honorary activities fraternity at George Washington, has recently initiated J. George Wenzl and Orville Wildes.

J. Lyman Hill was recently elected to the office of secretary of Delta Phi Epsilon, honorary foreign service fraternity. Other T. U. O.'s who are members are Wendell H. Bain, Ralph R. McCoy, J. George Wenzl, and John A. Walstrom.

Paul Newland has been elected to fill the unexpired term of steward, left vacant by J. Irwin Titman.

Wilbert Hass, '32, has been initiated into Sigma Gamma Epsilon, honorary national geological fraternity.

Wendell H. Bain, Eta Alpha's Interfraternity Council delegate, shouldered the burden of social chairman of that body, and was directly responsible for one of the most successful Proms ever held at George Washington. Bain was successful in procuring one of the leading bands of the country to furnish the music.

The George Washington band has

J. George Wenzl and Dick Vander Zwart carrying the brunt of the bass section.

Steele McGrew, past master of Eta Alpha, has been elected president of Omicron Delta Kappa, national scholastic fraternity.

The Cherry Tree, George Washington's yearbook, is dominated by T. U. O's. again this year. Ralph R. McCoy has been elevated to the editorship, and Wendell H. Bain again assumes the business end of the publication. Others on the staff are John A. Walstrom as fraternity editor, and Dick Vander Zwart as Law School editor.

Theta Alpha University of New Hampshire

James Robinson, '36, is playing some real hockey for the freshman hockey squad this year and is showing the real T. U. O. spirit.

Courtney Williams, '34, is an active member of the varsity debating squad this year. Courtney is also coaching the Theta Alpha team in intramural debating.

Clesson Duke, '34, Richard Brown, '34, and Theodore Weaver, '34, are all registered as officers in the New Hampshire unit of the R. O. T. C.

Kappa Alpha Davidson College

Miller Cochran, '34, has received his flying license. Last year Brother Cochran whiled away many hours in training, and virtue hath its reward. It seems to be catching, too, because June Morrison, '33, has taken it up.

W. L. Shumate, '35, was recently elected to the Davidson Spanish Club.

George Neal, '33, was elected to the "D" Club in December. Brother Neal is varsity manager of baseball.

"Cliff" Pennington has been made

assistant in Physical Education and is also assistant in the gymnasium.

George Neal and Campbell Wildman are assistants in Business and German respectively.

Frank Tucker, '35, is a member of the Davidson quartet. He is also a member of the Glee Club and the college orchestra.

Pierson Brown, '35, and Rex Lorraine, '34, were called home at the beginning of the second semester. We wish them the best of luck.

Lambda Alpha Westminster College

Pledge brother McCall of Lambda Alpha received the tennis reward presented by the "Y" and donated by Dr. Black, of the faculty, for having successfully smashed his way to the top in the tennis tourney. McCall dropped only one set throughout the play, that being in the opening meet.

Robert Douglas, '34, was selected for a role in "On the Shelf," a Little Theatre production. Selection to any part in the Dramatic Department is through competitive try-outs in which Brother Douglas participated early in the year.

Pledge brother Bower, having early in the year won a berth in the casting book of the Dramatic Department, was rewarded by being cast in the "Wasp" which will travel to the surrounding communities for production.

Pledge brother Patterson, secured a speaker's position on the Sophomore Debate. The question on which Patterson spoke was "Debt Cancellation."

At the reorganization of the Interfraternity council on Westminster's campus, Gordon Nevin, '33, the master of Lambda Alpha, and Wilson Miller, '33, were elected to position in that body.

Brother Miller presented in the Dramatic Department a production

"The Sprightly Widow Bartlett" by Pauline Phelps. Miller is now working on an impressionistic production to be staged before the entire school. This is a new departure in the type of play that has been in evidence on Westminster's campus.

Pledge brothers Young and Sweeney hold berths on the Titan cage team. Both have experienced considerable collegiate competition and promise to be excellent "A" team material next year.

Gamma Beta University of California

Wesley R. Lachman, '33, as president of the Senior Class, has been very busy in the execution of his office during the past few weeks. He has had to make a tremendous amount of appointments for the important functions of his class for this semester.

Carlyle D. Hillsman, '35, has been appointed a member of the executive council for the impending Sophomore Informal dance. John H. Taylor, also of that class, has an appointment to the program committee.

Arthur Werner, '33, as chairman of the Engineers Council is pressed with a great many duties coming with the annual engineers' day on the campus.

Henry Shultz, '34, is now a member of the gymnast team. He is also on the advertising staff of the *Pelican*, campus humor magazine. Shultz is slated to be advertising manager next semester.

Pledge William E. Turpen, '36, takes honors at Gamma Beta for high scholastic standing. Turpen achieved the very excellent average of 2.8 for his first semester at California.

Zeta Beta Monmouth College

John Thompson, '33, graduated at the end of the first term. We hated to see him go but the best wishes of the chapter go with him.

Marion Harper, '34, and Randal Gray, '33, received their second year awards for varsity competition in football. Gray although weighing but 160 lbs. played regularly at guard and was mentioned on several all-conference football teams.

Eta Beta

Alabama Polytechnic Institute

Harold Williams, '33, was one of the eleven men on the Auburn campus elected to the honorary Business Administration fraternity, Delta Sigma Pi.

Eta Beta chapter is very proud to have one of its pledges, Howard Baker, '35, as a member of the Auburn varsity basketball squad.

Charles Kaley, '33, captain-elect of the Auburn varsity basketball team, has returned to school after being absent the first semester.

Wilson Appleton, '34, has been elected a member on the Board of Control of the *Alabama Farmer*, which is an agricultural publication on the campus.

Wilson Appleton, '34, has been elected Scribe of Eta Beta chapter to take the place of Hollis Jackson, who was unable to return to school the second semester.

Cecil Pinehart. '35, and pledges Aubrey Hill, '36, Oliver Lyon, '36, and Mutt Morris, '35, are among the promising candidates out for spring training on the Auburn 1933 football squad.

John F. Adams, '35, and pledges William Ginn, '34, and Alton Graves, '36, were recently initiated into membership of the Keys, an inter-fraternity honorary society.

It seems that several of the members of the Eta Beta chapter have gone, "airminded." Solon Dixon, '28, who is one of the faculty advisors of the chapter and a faculty member at Auburn, has been giving instructions on how to fly an airplane for the benefit of those interested. The members who have taken the opportunity to learn something about aviation are J. F. Adams, C. H. Murray, A. A. Taylor, Ray Holder, and W. S. Smith.

Eta Beta chapter is glad to announce that it has five new pledges, as follows: Claude Jones, Crossville, Alabama; R. B. McCarthy, New York City, New York; D. H. Copeland, Tuskegee, Alabama; C. B. Williams, Auburn, Alabama; and Oliver Lyon, Thorsby, Alabama.

The following men were initiated into Eta Beta chapter recently: Wilson Appleton: Wilbur Smith. B. C. Pope, Ray Holder, and Carl Pinehart.

ALUMNI NOTES

(Continued from page 30)

Harbin Lawson, '32, was a visitor to the Eta Beta chapter during the Christmas holidays. He is having a very successful year teaching and coaching athletics at the Grove Hill High School at Grove Hill, Alabama. Solon Dixon, '28, is conducting a practical course in Aeronautical Engineering at Auburn. Among the students enrolled in his course are five members of Eta Beta chapter.

Vital Statistics

ENGAGEMENTS

Beta Alpha—C. Russell Gill, '31, to Miss Mavis Mary Player, of Westboro, Massachusetts.

Beta Beta—Don Richards '32, to Miss Ruth Dakin, of Akron, Ohio.

Epsilon Beta—Euel J. Burch, '32, to Miss Mary Ruth Warren, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Zeta Beta—Cecil Estes, '33. to Miss Amy Richards, of Portage, Wisconsin. David Moore, '27. to Miss Aimee Howard, of Wahjahega, Michigan.

MARRIAGES

Beta Alpha—Carl L. Robinson, '29, to Miss Doris Eugenia Clark, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, on December 31, 1932.

M. Dexter Gleason, '31. to Miss Ruthe Verne Lufkin, of Keene, New Hampshire, on February 7, 1933.

Russell J. Libbey, '31, to Miss Narcissa E. Gleason, on December 24, 1932.

Epsilon Alpha—Arthur F. Warfel, '29, to Miss Marian Elizabeth Uhrich, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, on December 25, 1932.

Kappa Alpha—Eugene D. Bolich, '32, to Miss Virginia Shellem, of Denver,

North Carolina, on December, 31, 1932.

Delta Beta—Clarence Boyer, '29, to Miss Margaret Nusbaum, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, on June 28, 1932.

Frederick S. Meckly, '30, to Miss Marion Walk on June 30, 1932.

Donald S. Mock, '31, to Miss Grace Detwiler, of Camden, New Jersey.

John Adam Manbeck, '28, to Miss Edythe Shannon Moett, of Schenectady, New York, on December 25, 1932. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Walter Cowen, '28.

Zeta Beta—Relmond Huggins, '33, to Miss Geraldine Hall, of Pinckneyville, Illinois.

BIRTHS

Beta Alpha—To Brother and Mrs. Adelbert A. Knight, '24, a son, Robert Allan, on January 25, 1933. To Brother and Mrs. Leonard F. Sanborn, '25, a son, Philip Moseley, on November 11, 1932.

Theta Alpha—To Brother and Mrs. Charles J. Downing, '30, a daughter on December 27, 1932.

Eta Alpha—To Brother and Mrs. Charles C. Alford, '24, a son, Josiah Perry, on January 13, 1933.

Notes and Comment

Since the last publication of THE OMEGAN, the fraternity world has lost one of its sincerest friends. We mourn with Phi Gamma Delta in the death of its distinguished member, Calvin Coolidge.

The campus of the University of Illinois was startled one Monday late in January by the announcement that Harry Woodburn Chase, its president since 1930, would resign to become chancellor of New York University. As president of the University of North Carolina from 1920 to 1930, Dr. Chase made an enviable record, and during his brief administration at Illinois, he added two schools to the University and reduced the budget by over one million dollars. Dr. Chase is a member of Sigma Nu.

* \$ \$

Numerous states have workmen's compensation laws which hold organizations, including fraternities sororities, liable for injuries suffered by employes while on duty, even in the absence of negligence on the part of the employer. Some states have a technical penal liability for failure to carry compensation insurance to take care of these injuries, a farm of insurance that costs little. Recently a cook in the Ohio State chapter house of Alpha Epsilon Phi Sorority fell while going downstairs and was injured. She sued the sorority for compensation and recovered damages.

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In order to establish better financing of fraternities at Penn State, the college is cooperating by withholding diplomas to those students who have contracted bills and have made no arrangements for their payment. Chapter officers have but to submit the "black list" to the college treasurer. Ohio State, Montana, Indiana, and Rhode Island State are among other institutions who assist fraternities to rid themselves of the "accounts receivable" menace.

* * *

These are dog days in the lives of some fraternity editors, what with reduced budgets and reduced hilarity in the colleges. So they are indulging in the indoor sport of criticising each other. Thus we find Editor Oswald C. Hering of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly making faces at Exchange Editor John W. Robson of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal over the dictionary definition of the word "journal," and Helen C. Bower of The Key of Kappa Kappa Gamma resenting the chiding which Editor Chester W. Cleveland of The Magazine of Sigma Chi emitted over Mrs. Hoover's refusal to attach a Key of Kappa Kappa Gamma to her Smithsonian gown.

sign als als

As we modestly begin Volume X of The Omegan, several fraternity magazines are celebrating their fiftieth anniversaries. Picking one of these up at random, one is apt to mistake it for the old family album or The Magazine of Sigma Chi. The latter can always be counted on for some snappy college views of George Ade, Fontaine Fox and John T. McCutcheon when they were undergraduates at Purdue. Speaking of Fontaine Fox, The Delta of Sigma Nu just came out with the original Handlebar Hank in the March issue.

Theta Upsilon Omega Fraternity

Founded December, 1, 1923 at the Inter-Fraternity Conference, New York City

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ETA BETA

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1932-1933

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March, 1933

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